JAMES GORDON BESSETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. SYPICE N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STE

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JOH PRINTING executed with neutrons, cheapness and des-ADVERTISEMENTS renessed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WEBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-Jocko-THE ISLE OF

CHONES THEATRE, BOWERY-OCEAN OF LIVE-RORY BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Only a PENNY PAISE PRETENCES—WANTED, ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-PAULINE-TO PA-WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ethiopian Pr

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad-ACADRMY HALL, 663 Broadway-Ethiopian Musical and

ODEON, Williamsburg-Servery, Legends, Songs, &c., or BRAND AND THE LAKES OF KILLARDEY.

New York, Saturday, December 22, 1855.

Malls for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK HENALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

De United States mail steamship Empire City, Capt.

Mernden, will leave this port this afternoon at two Pelock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HURALD-California edition scataining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. agents will please send in their orders as early as possi

The News.

The Senate was not in session vesterday, having adjourned over till Monday. In the House the political debate was continued. Mr. Cox, of Ken tacky, was the principal disputant. He endeavored to demonstrate the reason why the national Know Nothings could not support the nominees of the black republicans. It is reported that four or five of the Banks men have privately declared unless he shall be elected in the next day or two, they will drop him, in the hope of diverting and concentrating a majority vote on some other candidate not yet prominently named.

We learn by a despatch from Washington that the whole subject of slavery will be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States this winter. in the case of Mr. Booth, the abolition editor who was convicted in the United States District Court of aiding in the escape of a fugitive slave, and was subsequently liberated by a State Court on a habeas corpus. This is one of the most interesting and important cases ever brought before the Supreme

Hon. William Smith, member of Congress from Virginia, and Mr. Wallach, editor of the Star, had a personal rencontre on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city, yesterday afternoon, resulting from the strictures of that paper on Mr. Smith's political course. No great damage was done to either com-

The recent death of Major Miller, of the Marine corps, will occasion promotions in all the grades of that service. The changes will be promulgated in a few days.

The two bundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymonth was celebrated last evening by the New England Society of this city. The exercises were held in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, and at an early hour that spacious edifice was thronged with an audience of the sons and daughters of New England. The performances were purely of a musical, literary and prayerful character. A voluntary on the organ and a chorus was followed by a prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt. Then came a quartette, poetry by ex-Brigadier George P. Morris. Dr. Oliver Wendall Holmes was the orator of the evening. His theme was the social babits of the people of New England, and he treated subject in an admirable manner. A poem by Rev. Pilgrims to and on this continent, a little more singing, and a benediction, closed the celebration, app. rently to the satisfaction of all concerned. At P. I mouth, Mass , the anniversary was celebrated with enthusiasm. We have received an account of the festivities, together with a report of the oration delivered on the occasion by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and other sayings and doings, but the great length of the important debate in Congress on Wednesday last, on the political affairs of the nation, which we publish te-day, compels us to omit their publication.

It is reported that the Sapreme Court of the Seventh district has just made a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Prohibitory law, and overruling the decision of Judge Parker. It is said that prosecutions under the law will be commenced

The trial of Sylvanus M. Spencer, charged with the murder of Captain Frazer, of the clipper ship Sea Witch, while on the voyage from New York to China, was concluded vesterday. The jury, after about twenty minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

in Rochester immediately.

The trial of William Sprague, charged with the murder of Margaretta Furty, terminated vesterday but up to a late hour last night the jury had no been able to agree upon a verdict. A biographical sketch of the late Nicholas Dean.

Esq , formerly President of the Croton Aquedact Department, who died after a brief illness on Friday last, is given in another column. In the Board of Conneilmen last night, a protect

was entered by Councilman Reid against the action of the Board at the last meeting, while in Commit tee of the Whole on the extension of Chambers -treet, the protest being on the ground that there was not a quorum present. The report in favor of the ferry to Greenpoint came up for a third read ing, and was lost. This was all that was done of any importance.

We publish elsewhere an interesting correspurdence between some thirty of our most promi-nent citizens and Mr. Horace P. Russ, the inventor of the famous pavement, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial by the former to the latter, who is about to leave this city and make California his future residence. Mr. Russ, in his ietter of acknowledgment, gives us some interesting views respecting the Broadway pavement, which,

Ju-t now, are very opportune.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 800 a 1,000 bales, the market closing firm; the stock continued to be light. Flour was a trifle firmer, and common brands closed at 38 25. Wheat was ina tive, with moderate sales, and without material change in prices. Corn was from one to two cents per bushel lower. Pork was unchanged. Beef was more active: a large sale of prime mess was made, which consisted of 2,000 tierces of Robinson's Indians extra, to go out of market, probably to France at private terms, supposed at not much under, if any below, \$24-at which small lots had been previously sold. Lard was easier. Sugars were firm with moderate transactions. Molasses was active and higher, with sales of 1,000 a 1,200 bbls. New Orleans new crop, to arrive, at 47c. a 48c., and with sales of 360 a 400 bbls. on the spot at 47c. a 48c., and a small lot of prime on the wharf se 49c. Freights were quite steady, without material change

pe quotations.

The Great Debate of Wednesday upon the Speakership...Read and be Enlightened.

We transfer to our columns this morning, in extenso, the splendid official report of the Washington Globe of the great debate of Wednesday last in the House of Representatives upon the Speakership. To make room for this remarkable, significant and most important discussion, we are compelled to set aside the speech of Senator Seward at the Pilgrim celebration at Plymouth Rock, and a mass of various other things, foreign and domestic.

In justification of this sacrifice of our available space to the report in question, we plead its paramount interest and value at this exciting and ominous crisis in our national affairs. The value, too, of this debate in materially enhanced from the fact that in the absence of a Speaker, the members were not tied down to the restricted limits of an organized House. Accordingly, there is a sparkling and pungent variety and vivacity in these personal explanations, confessions and Congressional cross-examinations of Wednesday last, which carry the reader along at a lively and rattling pace, from the beginning to the end. Seldom, indeed. is it that we find so much of fun and frolic intermixed with such grave and solemn topics as these, which not only threaten the utter demoralization of Congress, but palpably and directly the peace of the Union.

The leading feature of this debate is the exact information which it gives us of the party divisions of the House. There are three parties in the arena-the democrats, the national Know Nothings and the black republicans, or Seward abolition fusionists. The Northern abolition and free soil Know Nothing party has been swallowed up by the fusion monster. just as the blanket given to warm him was some time ago licked over and swalled down by a boa-constrictor in the London Zoological Gardens. The 12th section of the Philadelphia American platform, recognizing the docrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories. has been decreed by the Southern Know Nothings of Congress to be the Shibboleth of the Order as a national party, and all who cannot pronounce the word are turned over to Seward. This decree cuts out a prodigious job of work for the Know Nothings of the Northern States, in compelling them to choose for 1856 a separate Northern organization, or a fusion with other parties, or the adoption of that terrible twellth section.

As a natural result, this line of demarcation thus laid down by the Southern members of the Order, has reduced its original strength in the House to a mere guerilla party, cutting in here and cutting out there; but making no perceptible impression upon the solid body of the two great hostile armies. And yet the position which has been taken by this little guerilla force, controlling as it does, the balance of power in the House, has not only blocked the Sewardite game for the Speaker thus far, but it probably defeats, in the very outset, the whole programme of Father Giddings for the ensuing two years of Congressional legislation and Presidential agitation. As far as the Know Nothings themselves are concerned, we repeat that this movement of Fuller, Humphrey Marshall, and their scattering associates, reduces the Order in the North to the alternative of a dissolution or the adoption of the twelfth sectien, or a separat : Northern Know Nothing

ticket for the Presidency.

Read this debate in the House on Wednesday last, for it virtually disposes of Van Buren free soil soft shell democrats, "live whigs," and free soil Know Nothings, in reference to the great battle for the succession, and brings into bold and striking relief the democratic party and the black republicans as the two great parties in Congress, face to face. This debate is the landmark of the starting point in the practical business of the violent and momentous struggle which is before us, for the constitution and the Union, or the destruction of both. Hence we place this debate upon the commend it to the thoughtful attention of all

International Civilities-Restoration of the Entente Cerdiate between Great Britain and

the United States. We learn that at the recent fetes at Guildhall in London, when our Minister, Mr. Bachanan, presented himself, he was received with enthusiastic applause by the people. The band struck up Yankee Doodle, and the Englishmen present were so intent upon doing honor to the representative of America, that they never noticed M. de Persigny, who entered at the same time and took his seat almost without recognition. Bound as the English and French are by the present alliance, and large as is the obligation of the former to the latter for the services rendered by Canrobert's army to the dying troops under Raglan-an obligation of which the English have never fer a moment been unmindful-this public neglect of the representative of France is eminently noteworthy. It shows that, despite their actual alliance with the French, and despite the stories that have been told about American sympathy with Russia, the British people at bottom regard the people of this country as their first and best friends. It leads to the plain inference that were the choice forced upon them, they would sacrifice France or any other European ally for the sake of retaining the friendship of the United States.

The feeling which manifested itself in the uproarious cheers at Gulldhall must be very deeply implanted in the British breast to have withstood the assaults of the past few mon hs. On one side, the Englishman's great newspaper, the London Times, has done its best, by grossly slandering the people, parties, and government of this country, to breed a hostile feeling between the two nations. It has perseveringly and wilfully confounded the crazy doings of a parcel of foreigners with the policy of the United States : reprinted all the old aristocratic gabble about the lawlessness of the American people; and when the whole public voice of England was raised in reprobation of its wicked folly, made an atonement, scarcely less calculated than the offence to wound and irritate. On another side, the governing classes of England have pursued the very best course possible to make America stink in the nostrils of the British people. They and their organs have lost no opportunity of exaggerating the petry ridicules of a few exceptional Americans, representing them as common to the whole pation. They have eagerty seized upon the fic-titious tales of such writers as Mrs. Slowe, and have boldly painted the Southern States as peopled by Legrees. Their newspapers, their reviews and their books have uniformly held

which can inspire no feelings but disgust and contempt.

Again, apart from the press and the governing class, the present ruler of England-aided, it must be confessed, with remarkable zeal by our Messra. Cushing and Marcy—has done what in him lay to create mischief. Lord Palmerston is answerable, in the first place, for the violation of our neutrality laws by the foreign enlistment business; and in the second place, for the hostile menace conveyed in the sudden despatch of the British fleet to the West Indies. He is not even wholly innocent of those senseless articles in the Times, which appeared to have been written to show how much folly and how much malignity could be compressed into a column of type. Lord Palmerston's task, as we said, was rendered comparatively easy by the willingness of Mr. Marcy and Mr. Cushing and Mr. Pierce to get up a war breeze as an electoral manœuvre. All parties had private aims to gain-Palmerston to divert attention from his blunders in the Crimea-Marcy and Cushing to give themselves an air of intense patriotism, and to souse the dormant fires of democracy-and all were quite willing to set the people of both their countries by the ears.

In spite of all this -in spite of London Times. governing classes, and politicians-it appears that the British people still prefer the United States to their best ally, France. There is no doubt but the cheer at Guildhall truly represented the feeling of the whole British peoplethe thew and sinew of the nation, as distinct

from and opposed to the aristocracy.

We find evidence of the same spirit in the British dominions on another side, at Toronto in Canada, where a public festival has just been given to celebrate the opening of a railway. The telegraph informs us that "an immense concourse of Americans" were present at the celebration, and that "the Canadians gave way to the Americans in speeches," the great speech of the day being delivered by Marshall S. Bidwell, once a proscribed Canadian, now one of the most distinguished members of the New York bar. Ever since the beginning of the war and the talk about Russian sympathy, the provincial press has been wont to be very severe on this country, alluding to America epinions with more asperity than judgment. It oppears from the celebration at Toronto, that it has not more truly represented Canadian sentiment than the London Times did that of England, and that at bottom the Canadians

know well who their best friends are. In the event of a war between this country and any first class Power, such as France, it appears more likely that England would run he risk of a war with her present ally, the Emperor of the French, than allow her friendly relations with the United States to be disturbed, if the masses of the British were not wholly overborne and silenced by those privileged classes from whom this country can never expect good will. In like manner, if it were possible that a war could break out between the United States and England, it seems more likely that Canada would seize that moment for severing the colonial bond, and at least declaring its neutrality, than that it would pursue the course it followed in the old wars, and allow itself to be made the battle field and he scapegoat of the struggle.

ME. OAKEY HALL ON LAW AND POLICE REronm.-Not the least valuable evidence that has been given to the Legislative Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the administration of justice in this city, is the letter of Mr. A. Oakey Hall. Mr. Hall was desired to give his opinion as to what reforms were needed in the administration of criminal justice in this city. He divides the subject into five heads, and considers each separately.

He is of the opinion that we have lagged behind England in our criminal legislation. There, it appears, no sooner is a new species of crime invented than a law is instantly framed to meet it: so that at this moment no known form of crime or fraud can escape punishment from a defect in the law. Every one knows how different it is here. Schuyler, it is said, might stand his trial with comparative safety: and it appeared on the Peverelly case that a men who fires a building three feet from one that is inhabited is not certain of a conviction for arson. With all our laws we cannot put down mock auctions, or lottery shops, or prize fights. Felonies are compounded with impunity in the very face of the officers of justice. A hundred other offences may be committed with tolerable safety, both by individuals and by corporations, for want of statutes that will resist the assaults of ingenious lawyers. Besides being so imperfect as to be easily evaded, our present criminal statutes contain many absurdities. A man who steals property to the value of \$29 99 goes to the Penitentiary for a few months; he who steals \$30 worth goes to the State prison for a term of years. To remedy all these defeets of the law, Mr. Oakey Hall suggests that either the proposed new criminal code be passed at the next session, or that the public legislation of Great Britain on the same subjects be adopted bodily. Mr. Hall considers that at the present day crime possesses cosmopolitan characteristics; and more careful statutes than the English be does not think can be frame 1

With regard to the police, Mr. Hall conceives that the office of Chief of Police should be abolished and the duty divided between two officers-one a clerk of police, acting under the orders of the Mayor, and performing the indoor work of the office-the other an outdoor officer, to be called a Superintendent of Police, with command of the force. With regard to the men themselves, Mr. Hall thinkserroneously, perhaps-that the chief evils of the present system would be obviated if policemen were obliged to change their beat 14 gularly, and not to reside in the district in which they serve. In this case, the temptations to be corrupt or unjustly nient would certainly be removed : but on the other hand, would not the policemans, value be impaired by his diminished knowledge of the locality? Mr. Hall, of course, recommends that a river police should be established. "If the piers or the sullen waves possessed voices," says Mr. Hall, " what tales of robbery and murder and suicide they would recount!"

The police magistrates, "with two exceptions o notorious that it is unnecessary to name them," perform their duties creditably, according to Mr. Hall, and as efficiently as the imperfect machinery of the law will allow How absurd the law is in many particulars may be imagined from the fact that if a police magistrate were convicted of the grossest malfeasance he could not be removed or displaced up to the world a picture of this country | naless he chose to resign. They are at present

obliged to reduce to writing much testimony wholly irrelevant to the cases tried before them. The whole body of the statutes under which they act should be altered.

Mr. Hall conceives that proceedings before a Grand Jury should be ordered more in the interest of the accused. He thinks that they should, in certain cases, hear a witness or two for the defence, and does not approve of their finding a bill as a general rule against any one who has not been arrested and examined before a magistrate.

Finally, Mr. Hall desires that the Court of Special Sessions be re-organized to try misdemeanors. In its practice, as well as in that of the Court of Goneral Sessions, several reforms are imperatively called for. Our technicality of procedure-borrowed from England-is be hind the age, and far behind the corresponding procedure now used in England. The present system of challenges to jurors is bad.

We might continue for some time to extract from Mr. Hall's opinion; but we have doubtless said enough to direct attention to it, and o show its value.

ADDRESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DALLAS DE NOCRACY .- We publish this morning the address of the Dallas Executive Committee of Pennsylvania to the democratic electors of the United States, urging his adoption over all other aspirants of his party as the democratic candidate for the Presidency. We must admit that the antecedents of Mr. Dallas, as here enumerated, from the day of his birth in Philadelphia (and not in the West Indies, as lately published in the newspapers,) down to the present day, ought to be satisfactory to the most straight-laced strict constructionist in the Union; but we presume that if the democratic candidate be taken from Pennsylvania by the Cincinnati Convention, it will be the individual comman ing the vote of the delegation of that State in the convention. The efforts of the friends of Mr. Dallas, therefore, should be directed to the great object of securing the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati, if they desire their favorite to be nominated. In the meantime, we cheerfully aid in the general circulation of this address in his behalf. and call the attention of the democracy to the substantial merits of the distinguished gentlemen thus presented for their suffrages. We are assured from the public history, and the large and varied experience of Mr. Dallas in the administration of public affairs, that he would make a safe President in these stormy and critical times. Read the address.

COLLECTOR REDFIELD'S LIQUOR LAW AND THE WAY TO DODGE IT .- The little hardshell democratic organ of this city is rather violent against the liquor law promulgated from the Custom House against the intemperate use of all intoxicating drinks by the subordinates of Collector Redfield, on pain of expulsion from office; and accordingly our little hard shell cotemporary proposes the following dodge to the poor softs against this bit of cold water

despotism :despotism:—
What will the weak and soft brethren do in the Custom House? No lunch—no eysters at Downing's on the half shell with a pint of porter, not a crecker and a glass of brandy and water to stay the stomach withal! No wonder that a will is heard in Pine street, and a gnashing of teeth, with nothing between them, on Nassau. Now, we pity the poer tide-waiters and entry clerks, gaugers, inspectors, &c., and we will tell them a plan to that the old butcher and Mr. Reddield. Bring down a tin pail, with a sandwich or two, or a slice of hoad cheese and crackers—and, by the way, some of these pails contain a cup in which a comfortable "tod" may be stowed; and so deing you may dey old Mr. Marcy, the butcher Guthrie, Redoield and Cochrane, and all their works, including the dysrepsia! We can think of nothing better. But we can think of something better. Let

the parties aggrieved keep sober, at least during office hours. The necessity of this proclamation is a sad commentary upon the wisdom of the Collector in the selection of his subordinates. But we suppose he couldn't help it.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Celebration of the Landing of the Pil-PLYMOUTH, Dec. 21, 1855.

Our resident population, with several hundred persons from abroad, have to-day celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the Filgrims. The exercises took place in the Unitarian church, and consisted of prayer, sing an original ode, and an oration by Hon. William H. S ard, of New York. The orator occupied about an hou and a half. A public dinner followed after the exercise in the church, at which speeches were made and senti ments given. The celebration closed with a ball in the evening The Prohibitory Liquor Law Sustained.

ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1855. The Supreme Court, of the Seventh judicial distribas just made a decision sostaining the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor law, as far as brought beforthem. This decision overrules the decision of Judg Pather on the fifth section of the law, on both points Proscenting or der the law will be commenced in Rochester immediately.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1855. No. 20.—Famuel Verden vs. Isaac Coleman. Error to Supreme Court of Indiana. Judge Campbell delivered the epinion of the Court dismissing the writ of error, the deision of the Subreme Court of Indiana not being a fina

No. 16 - Isane R. Smith, owner of the sloop Volume vs The State of Maryland. Judge Could delivered the

opinson of the Court, afirming the judgment of the Circuit Centri with costs.

No. 7.—John G. Graham vs. Alexander Bayne. Error to Circuit Court of Illinois, Judge Griar delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of said Circuit Court, with costs, remanding the cause with directions to award essire facing de novo.

No. 8.—Nebemiah Carrington vs. Brig Ann C. Pratt, L. B. Fratt, elsimant. Appeal from the Circuit Court, of Maire. Judge Nelson celivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the acree of said Circuit Court, with costs. Experie in the matter of William Welfs, &c., on petition for habeas corpus. Wells was several years ago convicted of murder in this city, and suntenced to be harg, but President Fillmore commuted the scateneous impresentent for life. The ground of petitioner's council is, that the pardoning power of the President is absolute, and therefore the condition is void; hence Welfs had the discharged. source, and treverere the concition is void; hence were should be discharged. No. 25 The United States vs. James Mackey et al., vs. Richard S. C. ze.—Argument was continued by Mr. Car-liele for the defendant.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Five.

Battimone, Dec. 21, 1855.

The Pe Kalb cotton factory, near Camden, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Loss estimated at \$56,000.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1850.

The Atlantic City coast surveying schooner James Cuthrie, from New York for Charleston, sprong a leak on Weinesey night, of Sandy Hook, and now lies in Little Fgg Harbor, unseaworthy.

Markets. PHILADELPRIA STOCK BOARD.
PUBLISHER, Dec. 21, 1855.
Sticks firm—Pennsylvania State 5's 845; Reading Railread, 40%; Long Island, 13; Morris Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Railread, 44. PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.
PHILADELPHIA DEC. 21, 1855.
A sale of 4,000 tons of pig has been consummated for future delivery. One hundred tons of our wheel sold at 837 CO. The sales of the week for foundry purposes, have been small. The aggregate business of the week foots up 4,000 tons No. 1, at \$27; No. 2, at \$25; and No. 3, at \$23. Hars and other descriptions of iron are firm.
NEW ORLEADS, Dec. 20, 1855.
Our cotten market is uncharged. Sales to day 5,000 bales. Sugar better—fair, 71gd. Whiskey, 33c. Sterling exchange, 77g. Exchange on New York at sight, 34 a 12g per cent discount.

per cent discount.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 1855.
Cotten.—The sales of the week add up 14,000 bales.
Prices have advanced a 14c, over those current in receipt of the Baltic's news. We quote good middling at 5½.
3½c. The receipts of the week have been 16,000 bales. Stock on hand 35,000 bales. Rice unchanged. Corn declining; sales at 50c, a 70c. Freights unchanged.

The American Express Robi

Borrow, Dec. 21, 1855.
Feputy chief Ham this afternoon re-arrested, ce, Oliver King, for robbery of gold coin from the American Express, in September last, on the requisition of Governor Clark. King was on bail.

The America Outward Bound.

Hatnax, Dec. 21, 1855.

The steamship America arrived here from Boston at 6 o'clock this morning, and salled again at 7 for Liverprol. She experienced a rough passage up, and a strong north wind.

Wreck of the British Schooner Marguret, and Loss of the Crew.

Bosrov, Dec. 21, 1855.

St. John (N. B.) papers of the 15th inst. state that the British schooner Margaret, from Mathand, N. S., for Portland, capsized in the Bay of Fundy, and all on board, except Captain Campbell, the master, were lost.

The U.S. mail steamship Hermann, Edward Higgins, commander, has arrived, with dates from Southampton to the 5th irst., 94 passengers and 658 tons of German, French and British merchandise.

The news by the Hermann was anticipated by the arri val of the Asia's mails from Boston.

THE HOLDAY SPECTACLE.-There will be no performant at the Broadway theatre this evening, in consequence of the dress rehearral of the new holiday piece, "King Charming," which will be produced on Monday, with entire new scenery, dresses, properties, &c. The green room talk is that this piece will surpass everything that has yet been done at the Broadway theatre. The plot is taken from the charming French fairy tale $L^{*}Oiscon$ Bleu, and the piece is full of good songs, tine effects, and witty

The Amoskeng Veterans Homeward Bound— Their Reception by the Light Guard.

The Amoskeng Veterans, Col. C. E. Potter, arrived in this city yesterday at 3 P. M., on their way home to New Hampshire. They were received by the Light Guard, Capt. Vincent, at the foot of Cortlandt street, who paraded with them up Breadway to the Park, where they were reviewed by Mayor Wood and other city officials. The Veterans speak in the highest terms of the flattering reception they met with in the cities on their route. They were feted and feasted in every place, and every-thing done to render their brief s journ in each city as pleasant as possible. The Amoskeags are all middle-aged or old men, and they attracted great attention as they marched through our streets.

On arriving at the Park they were drawn up in line be fore Mayor Wood, and the elder and more distinguished of them were introduced to his Honor. Major Genera Sandford, General Hall and Colonel E. B. Hart were preand and the review.

After the review the Veterans were marched to the Light Guard drill room, Lafayette Hall, where a collation was served, and speeches made by the catertainers and

After the review the Veterans were marched to the Light Guard drill room, Lafayette Hall, where a collation was served, and speeches made by the calertainers and guests.

At the conclusion of the knife and fork exercises, Captain Viscout rose and in a brief speech welcomed the Veterans to New Yorz. He concluded with the following tonst:—

The Amoskeag Veterans—Republican and national in their uniform, may they perpetuate the national ard republican principles of their ancestors.

Col. Portras thanked the Light Guard for the spleedid reception they had teceived, and excused himself from speaking as he was fatigued.

Judge Island Sarmi, of the Veterans, expressed his gratitude at the cordial manner in which they had been treated on their route to Washington and back, but more especially in New York, whose soldiers, in the opinion of the speaker, were as good as any in the country. New Hampshire night be a cold State, but the hearts of her sons were warm. (Applause.) Warm hearted men, however, were to be found in other places as well as in the Granite State—they had found them all along the route. (Applause.)

Judge Sarmi concluded with the sentiment:—Our Country—There is no land better than our land; no people happer than our people.

Col. POTTER told a story of a man who went to see a menagerie, and after having examined all the beasts, he innocently asked the showman to let him look at the menagerie. The Veterans, continued the Colonel, had seen the lien at Washington, the elephant at Baltimore, the hippotamors at Philadelphia, and now in New York they were received by the "tigers." (Laughter and applause.)

Lieutenant McDurar, Pression of the Light Guard Association, responded in an appropriate and patriotic speech, in which he complimented the Veterans highly on their appearance.

H. LERY MOULTON, of the Light Guard, was called upon for a song, and gave "We are Growing Old," with much feeling and pathos.

Seygeant Ruddle, who had formerly been a Commandant of the Veterans, gave a number of interesting reminis

following:—

The City of New York—always true to the Union and fithful to the constitution.

the convergence of the convergen

home.

The uniform of the Veterans is a bine coat, black velvet breeches, top boots and buff trimmings. A three-corrected hat and feather completes their costume. The Light Guard were out in great numbers, and their showy uniform contrasted strangely with the quality garb of the Veterans.

Oblinary.

NICHOLAS DEAN, ESQ., EX-PRESIDENT OF THE CRO TON AQUEDUOT DEPARTMENT, Died at his residence, in West Twenty-second street, Friday, Dec. 21, after an illness of two weeks, in the

Mr. Dean commenced business of two weers, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Dean commenced business in this city about forty years ago, in the humble capacity of serivener, in which he was noted for his untiring industry and application. His first appearance in public life was a few years, after this, when he became the candidate of the whig party for County Clerk, to which office he was elected by a

lis first appearance in public lile was a few years, after this, when he became the candidate of the whig party for County Clerk, to which office he was elected by a large mejority. He was next elected a delegate to the Convention for the Revision of the City Charter, in which he performed the duties of secretary. In 1849, he was appointed fresident of the Croton Aquedact Feparationst, and held that office till 1853, when he resigned. Most this time, he was tendered the nomination for Mayor by the reform party, but he declined, as he had, it appears, formed the determination not to hold any more public office. For the same reason he also teclined the non-ination for Governor of the Almahouse. Mr. Fran was one of the most active adherents of the whig party, and was one of the most devoted and enthrasisetic supporters which Heary Clay had in this city. He enjoyed the friendship of that great man, and was in constant correspondence with him throughout the greater part of his political career.

In private like Mr. Dean enjoyed the considence and respect of all who were acquainted with him. He was the sole execute of the torthard estate, which was estimated at about three millions of dellars. After its official among the helis, he acted as grandian for the children of Inniel Hukemann, who received as his portion a large share of the property. So strict were his business habits, that while exempted the state it was his invariable rule to balance his accounts every night. The manner in which he discharged his duties while occupying this responsible pasition attracted the attention of the well Inova millionate John C. Caster. So great was the confidence Mr. Cester reposed in him that he offered him the executorship of his duties while occupying this responsible pasition attracted the attention of the well-known for the company and report thereon to the stockholders. The investigation was very minute, extending to all the discount of the continue of the continue of the public of the state it was a decreased in the Harle

Haymarket farce, originally called "Only a Half Penay," and produced for Mr. Buckstone about a year ago, was done for the first time at this nouse last night. The plot is of the slightest material, and runs thus:-

is of the slightest material, and runs thus:—

A young lady, apparently of a somewhat aristocratic family, is doomed to marrisge with a certain Mr. Riggins, ir., in liquidation of a bill for £1,000 given by her father to Mr. Riggins, sen. From this fate she is rescued by a gentleman whom she has met in an omnibus on the day previous to that fixed for the decisive ceremony of the church. Having lent her a half-penny, of which she was destitute to make up the fare, he makes the loan a protext for calling upon her. Finding how matters stand, he succeeds in making his cousin, Riggins, jc, relinquish the match—buys up the unfortunate bill—sate the lady free by tearing it up in her presence, and, of course, receives her hand as the reward of his disinterested love.

All the fun in the affair was caused by the grotesque acting of Mr. Setchell, who played the magnanimous youth that loaned the penny, and took up the note. It

acting of Mr. Setchell, who played the magnanimous youth that loaned the penny, and took up the note. It rather exceeded the bounds of probability at times. The piece is really not worth a penny, and will not, probably, have a very long life.

Personal Intelligence.

Colonel Parker H. French arrived in town yesterday from Washington, and took ledging at the St. Nicholas-Hotel. He anticipates no cifficulty in being recognised as the accredited Minister from Nicaragua, and only delays: presenting his credentials until he shall have settled at Washington, where he has taken a residence for the sea

It is stated that the health of Com. Charles Stewart is still such as to confine him to his house, on his estate in-New Jersey. The accident he met with, some three months ago, has proved far more serious than either himself or friends apprehended at the time.

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ARRIVALS.

From Bremen and Southampten, in steamship Hermann-Napoleon Le Brun and lady, of Philadelphia; Seiton Barry, conscious, J Gruner, child and servant; C Hoizagnel, it Lienau and sister, Mr A Horstmann and two children, Mrs Huchanah and child, P A Loescher and lady, Ir McLeod, G Lepoid, E D Cordes, Miss H Hakell, Mr T Bunsing, T Weessi, E Turk, Lady, and Lady, Janes, Janes,

Thinaub, H. W. Fritze, S. Israei, Miss D. Gulfuss, F. Seiberburg, E. Sweryms, Mr. Schenopl, H. Kayser, Miss. Aug. Appel.—Total, Ci. From London and the Downs in the ship Weodock—Miss Morgan and 20 in the steerage.

Fr.m. Dondon and Fortsmouth in the ship Devonshire—T. Besant and lady, of Brooklyn; itev C. Lephold, Saml Arc and lady, Mr. Lord and Sci. it as steerage.

From Liverpool in the site Sierra. Nevada—Mrs Penhallow, 2 children and nurse, and 25 in the steerage.

From Havre in the Ship New York—E. H. Mageux, Mr. D. Widson and 176 in the steerage.

The New York Weekly Hereld.

News from Europe, South Pactric, Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Fre.—Congressional Proceedings, Fre., The Werker Heriald will be published at eleven o'clock this morning. Its contents will embrace the proceedings in Congress during the week; News from Europe, the South Pacific, New Granada, Mexico, Cuba, &c.; Affairs in Kansas; Froceedings of the Butchers' and Drovers' Convention; Francial, Commercial, Theatrical, Religious, Political and Sporting Intelligence; together with a variety of Editorials, and local and miscellaneous matter. Single copies, in wrappers, can be had at the counter. Price sixpence.

Shell Dress Combs -Attention is Invited to the subscribers' assortment, among which will be found every variety of shell trial. Also, the new ivery pattern, so much desired, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', 387 Broadway.

Portable Dressing Cases .- In all that the name imports, compact and complete, centaining articles of the very best quality, of elegant floreb, and a suitable gift for the bolidays. For sale by A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and 387 Broadway. Fine Pocket Cutlery.—The Subscribers

offer every variety of the above made by the first manufacturers, oeing the richest display of the kind in the city, at A. & J. SAUNDERS!, No. 7 Astor house and 387 Broadway. Referries. Ladies are Invited to Inspect

Shell Combs.—Some very Beautiful and desirable patterns of French back combs. Shell combs of every description made and repaired equal to new. CHILSON, 205 Broadway, corner of Duane street.

Santa Claus !- Christmas Dinners!:-Holiday gifts?!:—KNOX, the helier, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, has determined to mark down the prices of his superb stock of valuable furs so low that all disposed to make to their lady acquantances either a Christmas or New Ysar's present, at once appropriate and eigant can do so without any alarming sacrifice. Call and examine his assortment.

Christmas Hats, at the New Aut Company,

Lamprotypes.-The New Style Portraits, on class, are superior to the ambrotypes, more brilliant, bold niense—the blacks and whites being nearer perfection to ture. Taken only at 259 Broadway. 2s. daguerrootypes on premises.

Planes, Melodeons and Music.—Frent Offer for the helidays.—HORACK WATERS, 333 Brand vay, agent or the sale of the best Boston and New York plan a and melodeom, offers them at less prices has ever before known, at the Borace Waters cathogue of music at half price during the helidays. Nearly bound books of selected music at \$3.

Planes for Presents-At 831 Broadway; chesper than can be lad elsewhere. Mr. VANDERBEEK, Agent.

Guitars, for Holiday Presents, for \$2, \$3 and \$4. Pa'em heads for \$5 and upwards. Sole account of Martin's celebrated guinars. Fluinas, accordence, futes, volines, &c. at greatly reduced prices. Music at half price, at 333 Broadway.

iad to inspect the superb seek of fancy furs at Grew store, and to note especially the spiendid sets of bit, consisting of tippet, must and cutts, at \$100 the set as the consisting of tippet, must and cutts, at \$100 the set as the lippets, varying in price from \$25 to \$50, and in depth of color, gives and quality, to any specim becautiful for procurable at the same figure cleawhs GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paur's chi

Fors! Fors! Furs!-At White's, in Great variety, and at extremely low prices. Those wishing of for the holidays should call on WasITE, 321 Broadway, site the Broadway theatre.

irish Popilus, Plaid and Plain, per Baitle.

Rich Plaid Poplins at 2a. per Yard.—E. H. LRADBEATER & CO., 5st Broadway, will open this morning, 1000 dresses piaki poplins, fat 2s. per yard; 100 dieces think merine, at 4s. 1.6t dieceses pinks, at 8s. per dress; 3000 embreider deolars from 1s. to 55. Also, lace curtains, drapery mustics, shows toerines, paramaths, silks, gloves, pocket hand-kerchiefs, quitts, blankets, dannols, &c., equally cheap.

Japanese and Chinese Goods, &c.—Camels' hair searts, shawls and bordering, pine apple dress goods, hardkerchiefs searts, &c.; Chinese vases, of all sizes; Rast India novellies and curiosities, rich Canton china its assis nainted leather fam, of new siyles; carred livery screens, &c.; in cluding the greatest variety of facey and novel goods to be found in the city, at FOUNTAIN'S, 633 Broadway. Cleaks, Cloaks,-Veivet, Cloth, Moire An.

tique and beaver cleaks and circulars will be offered below wholesate prices. They are very desirable for Christmas and New Year's presents. E. S. MLLS, 80 and 82 Chambers street, up stairs, three doors from Broadway. Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fullon street.—Fine and extra has frock coate, \$6 to \$30; an perfine black pants, \$6; interior grades, 40. \$2 to \$5; aplended unsiness coats, \$5; beauer, minicious and other overcoats, \$4 to \$20; silk velvet, cassimere and other vests, \$1 to \$6.

James Little & Co., of 412 Brondway, where you can get the very heat clothing in the city, ready made to crieer. The materials are of the best qual-ty, and the workmanship cannot on excelled.

An Enstern Fair.—No Greater Display or variety of socks was ever seen at the above than is now offered during the boliday season, at ROGERS' baraar, 499 Brosslway.

P. L. Rogers & Co. Invite Especial Attention to their stock of winter clothing for gentlemen and boys, which they are now closing out at wholesale prices, room being required for their spring stock now in process of manufacture. Double overcosts, Esquimant beavers cape costs, &c., &c. Also, a complete assortment of gentlement's and boys' furnishing scools. One price; no cevia ton.

F. L. ROGERS & CO., corner Fulton and Nessan stat.
Opposite the Horaki other.

A. Card.—Restrictions as to Price with he recovered during the remainder of the season from our large stock of white clothing, containing full assortances of our cess sivies of overcoust, takinas, whiter business coars, dress and recarding goods. As we expect our wholesale spring trade to commonose any in January, we are descoused reducing our very ages stock of whiter clothing as low as possible, and with that view will make fee sales during this pariet only. This will affect those who have not yet provided their whiter clothing with an apportantly of purchasing very superior caments at a very sing per country of more what they can be had for in any other way. B. DEVLIN & CO., 256, 256 and 269 Broadway, corner of warrant street. A Card - Restrictions as to Price will be

Altred Manroe & Co., 411 Broadway, Have

Hen velvet, tapestry and firms of scarpets; elegan; Paris table of very, examining mosale pictures, beautiful girs for the session. 50,000 yards ingrain, 5, 64, 4s. and 5s. per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 howery.

An Admirable Number is Ballon's Pictorial for the present week, just issued by SAMUEL File CH. 121 Navan street. This reverse Bustrated Journal was more so popular as at the present moment. For sake every store, for six cents.

Elegant Parisian Bridal Cards and En-apea, heathfully engraved and printed, in the anad style, ine silver deer plates-100 different patterns engraved to refer commun, notary and society scale, at SVERDELL'S, By Brondway, corner of Dunne street.

Jewelry.—Superior French Jewelry.

low ton - Messre, MARCHAND, GCILLEMOT a to
451 Broadway, having discoved their co-parisector,
their large assorted stock of superior French lewelry are
at reduced prices, to close their business. Persons derich is welry will no well to examine their stack believe a
rig size where.